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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
JAN 27 1948  
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

4 January - 10 January

1948

Number 54

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Revised

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
CENTRAL COMMAND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES  
Pacific Islands and Western Pacific



WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

1 January - 10 January

1945

Number 34

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Supplementary Food Ration for Purchase by Foreign Nationals

SCAPIN No. 1841 dated 9 January 1948, Subject: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons, has been issued to the Japanese Government, which rescinds SCAPINs 1969 dated 19 July 1946, 1094 dated 30 July 1946, 1112 dated 7 August 1946, 1143 dated 20 August 1946 and 1207 dated 17 September 1946. All of these SCAPINs provided for the issue of food rations on nationality basis. SCAPIN No. 1841 changes this basic policy; now Foreign Nations will be treated as a group rather than by nationality.

Subject SCAPIN directs the Japanese Government to make available for purchase at official prices, or grant in the case of indigent persons, the United Nations ration (either the "A" or "B" dietary supplementary ration according to individual choice, in addition to the full Japanese ration) equally and without discrimination to all foreigners residing in Japan with the exceptions of:

(a) Korean nationals who have elected to remain in Japan and receive the same ration as Japanese nationals.

(b) Persons of Japanese descent who claim nationality of an Allied or neutral country and who have not received their Certificate of Registry from their respective diplomatic or consular representatives.

(c) Affecting instructions issued to Occupation Force personnel prohibiting or restricting purchases of foodstuffs indigenous to Japan.

The composition of the supplementary rations is as follows:

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Sugar	1 kin	1.5 kin
Butter	--	2 lbs
Wheat Flour	600 momme	500 momme
Canned Goods	5 lbs	7 lbs
Soy	3 go	--
Rice	4.4 kg	--
Edible oil	3 go	3 go
Potatoes	1 kan	3 kan
Beef	--	200 momme

The main effect of the directive will be to raise, to the occidental ration, some 865 Germans, cleared to remain in Japan. The caloric value of the "A" dietary is 2510 calories and the "B" dietary is 2590 calories.

The purpose of this directive is to provide the same care and treatment for foreign nationals as relates to food.

Dissolution of Kyojo Kai

The following is a release by Government Section, SCAP, on the dissolution of the Kyojo Kai. Information concerning Kyojo Kai is contained in TB-PH-WEL 8, issued in December 1947.

It is contemplated that Kyojo Kai (Mutual Aid Society), a welfare organization formed primarily for the benefit of disabled soldiers, will be dissolved by the Japanese Government under the general provisions of SCAPIN 548 in the near future.

This organization is the successor to Shoi Gunjin Kai (Wounded Soldiers' Society), an organization providing some relief and more "spiritual guidance"

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to injured veterans of the Imperial Japanese Army. As an organization "providing benefits greater than similar civilian benefits, or special representation for persons formerly members of the Army or Navy" Shoi Gunjin Kai would inevitably have been dissolved under paragraph 1f, SCAPIN 548, had it not anticipated such action and dissolved itself. It reappeared practically intact as the Kyojo Kai, a welfare organization ostensibly providing equal benefits to both injured soldiers and injured civilians. Actually Kyojo Kai, like its predecessor, is still devoted almost entirely to the relief of soldiers, and its membership is held together by former military ties. This is proved by the fact that many of the society's members who are no longer incapacitated in any way by their wounds nor in need of relief, continue to participate in the organization's benefits. Kyojo Kai has also existed in defiance of SCAPIN 775 which prohibits the formation of quasi-governmental relief agencies.

The dissolution of Kyojo Kai will involve freezing of assets, property, etc. and seizure thereof by the Government, the transfer of all welfare functions and property necessary therefor to the Ministry of Welfare, and the reporting of all officers and members.

Military Government Teams can assist in the dissolution of this extremely undesirable organization which maintains branches in every prefecture of Japan by assuring that the local Japanese authorities carry out the dissolution order in good faith, that Kyojo Kai officials do not dissipate or misappropriate the Society's assets for their own use, and by reporting any irregularities in the administration of this order.

While Legal Officers will no doubt survey the dissolution proceedings in each prefecture, Welfare Officers will watch this program with great interest due to their legitimate interest in all welfare institutions and agencies. Welfare Officers can be of assistance to team Legal Officers in giving them any information that is known by them and their constant surveillance to see that the officials of the dissolved organization do not move over en bloc to other welfare institutions, agencies or societies in their prefecture.

#### Appointment of Child Welfare Personnel

Welfare Officers may wish to interest themselves in the following important appointments to be made in the near future within the prefectures. The Child Welfare Law (Article 11) provides for the appointment of Child Welfare Officials (Jido Fukushi-shi) to work for the promotion of the welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers, acting as their councillors for their care, health and general welfare. Officials are to be "appointed from among those who are experienced in, or educated in welfare work, such as care, health, etc". These are to be paid officials who will devote full time to child welfare work. A total of 373 such child welfare officials have been approved for appointment. The following appointments have tentatively been approved:

Hokkaido	17	Kyoto	16
Aomori	3	Osaka	34
Iwate	3	Hyogo	19
Miyagi	5	Nara	3
Akita	3	Wakayama	4
Yamagata	4	Tottori	3
Fukushima	4	Shimane	3
Ibaraki	3	Okayama	4
Tochigi	4	Hiroshima	9
Gumma	4	Yamaguchi	10
Saitama	6	Tokushima	3
Chiba	7	Kagawa	3
Tokyo	50	Ehime	6
Kanagawa	23	Kochi	3
Niigata	6	Fukuoka	19
Toyama	4	Saga	3
Ishikawa	5	Nagasaki	7
Fukui	3	Kumamoto	6
Yamanashi	3	Oita	5
Nagano	6	Miyazaki	3
Gifu	4	Kagoshima	4
Shizuoka	9	Aichi	20
Mie	7	Shiga	3

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Article 8 provides for the appointment of prefectural Child Welfare Boards composed of 20 members. The Board is for the purpose of investigating and discussing the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers. Members are to be appointed by the governor from public officials concerned, those who are engaged in the care of children, children's health and welfare services and those who have the knowledge of and experience in work with children.

The Ministry of Welfare expects that present prefectural Children's Boards or Committees may necessarily be dissolved. There is no reason, however, why individuals who have demonstrated ability may not be appointed to the new Board. The Child Welfare Law also provides for appointment of additional temporary members for specific purposes which would allow for use of going committees as subcommittees of the Board. Evaluation of similar Japanese committees indicates that: (a) Such committees are often dominated by government officials, thereby losing independent initiative and action with consequent loss of ability to criticize official activity or inactivity. (b) Individual members often lack sufficient stature to command respect from officials and from the public in general.

In order that Child Welfare Boards may overcome these difficulties and maintain a critical yet constructive attitude toward the program, it is hoped that Boards will have active participation from members such as newspaper publishers, industrialists and others of like stature. It is believed that initial meetings of the Board will perhaps set the pace and tenor for future operations.

It is expected that prefecture welfare officials will consult with Military Government Welfare Officers concerning the membership, organization and activities of these Boards.

#### Appointment in Children's Bureau

The recent appointment of Mrs. Shizue Yoshima as Chief of the Child Care Section, Children's Bureau, is the first time a woman has been appointed to a major position in the Ministry of Welfare. It is hoped this appointment of a highly qualified person will increase the effectiveness of the work of the Bureau and will also give additional recognition to the advisability of appointing qualified women to more responsible positions.

Mrs. Yoshima, a trained and experienced social worker, completed her college work in 1919 and taught in women's normal schools and colleges until 1927 when she departed for the United States to study at the New York School of Social Work. Upon completion of her studies in 1929, she returned to Tokyo and for the following 18 years headed the Kobokan Settlement located in Tokyo.

Mrs. Yoshima has not previously been engaged in political activity nor held a government appointment. She has served on various boards and committees which has given her an opportunity to secure a wide knowledge of both public and private welfare programs in Japan. Her primary interest has been in the field of child welfare. She has been active in the work of the Japan Social Work Association, the National Conference of Christian Social Workers, the All Japan Minsei-iin Federation as well as the Kobokan Foundation.

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Shipments 39, 40 and 41 of LARA overseas relief supply shipments have arrived in Yokohama and are listed below:

a. Shipment No. 39: Arrived in Yokohama from the United States aboard the S. S. China Bear on 17 December 1947 and contained 21.60 tons of relief supplies (clothing including shoes - 21 tons, and food - .60 tons).

b. Shipment No. 40: Arrived in Yokohama from Argentina aboard the S. S. Lightning on 27 December 1947 and contained 35.17 tons of relief supplies (food).

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c. Shipment No. 41: Arrived in Yokohama from the United States aboard the S. S. President Monroe on 29 December 1947 and contained 147.49 tons of relief supplies (food- 131.03 tons, clothing including shoes - 16.11 tons, medicine-.05 tons and miscellaneous - .30 tons).

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The first nation-wide united fund campaign in Japan, for funds to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies, officially closed on 25 December 1947. Several prefectures, however, are extending their campaign efforts from one to four weeks longer for the purpose of attempting to reach all persons within their prefectures.

It is estimated that the complete and final results of the fund campaign will not be known until on or about 1 February. A progress report on Community Chest subscriptions (donations) will be published in this Bulletin as available. The first report, compiled as of 9 January, is given below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hokkaido	35,000,000	35,000,000	1 Jan.	100.0%	
Aomori	5,000,000				
Miyagi	15,000,000				
Akita	5,000,000				
Yamagata	13,000,000				
Fukushima	15,000,000	30,521	10 Dec.	2.0%	
Tochigi	14,000,000	9,200,000	9 Jan.	65.7%	
Chiba	5,000,000				
Tokyo	50,000,000				
Kanagawa	55,000,000	40,000,000	31 Dec.	72.7%	Estimate
Niigata	13,000,000	2,010,000	31 Dec.	15.4%	
Toyama	10,000,000	9,200,000	31 Dec.	92.0%	Estimate
Ishikawa	7,500,000	6,500,000	9 Jan.	86.6%	
Fukui	10,000,000	6,000,000	31 Dec.	60.0%	Estimate
Yamanashi	1,500,000				
Gifu	15,000,000	16,450,000	31 Dec.	109.6%	
Shizuoka	10,000,000	1,297,765	20 Dec.	12.9%	
Aichi	50,000,000	22,500,000	31 Dec.	45.1%	
Mie	10,000,000	8,500,000	31 Dec.	85.0%	Estimate
Shiga	10,000,000	5,350,000	7 Jan.	53.5%	
Kyoto	20,000,000	20,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Osaka	50,000,000	50,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Hyogo	50,000,000	15,630,000	9 Jan.	31.2%	
Nara	6,500,000	5,090,000	9 Jan.	78.3%	
Wakayama	5,000,000	4,260,000	9 Jan.	85.2%	
Tottori	6,000,000	250,000	31 Dec.	4.1%	
Shimane	6,000,000	2,240,000	31 Dec.	37.3%	
Okayama	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Hiroshima	25,000,000	25,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Yamaguchi	10,000,000	10,085	10 Dec.	1.0%	
Tokushima	8,000,000				
Kagawa	5,000,000	5,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	
Ehime	15,000,000	7,270,000	31 Dec.	48.4%	
Kochi	5,000,000	3,800,000	31 Dec.	76.0%	Estimate
Fukuoka	30,000,000				
Saga	10,000,000	10,020,000	1 Aug.	100.2%	
Nagasaki	15,000,000	629,654	31 Dec.	41.9%	
Kumamoto	15,000,000	142,632	20 Dec.	9.4%	
Oita	15,000,000				
Miyazaki	6,000,000	6,040,000	31 Dec.	100.4%	
Kagoshima	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
TOTAL	681,500,000	347,420,657	9 Jan.	50.9%	

- Note. 1. Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano, Ibaraki Prefectures did not undertake campaign.
2. Goals are those finally adjusted as set quotas.

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## SECTION II

### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A program to use 200 Japanese nurses as nurses aides in the various U. S. Army Hospitals in Japan has been initiated. Each Nurse will receive 160 hours of instructions and supervised ward demonstrations etc, as a further means of training Japanese nurses in modern nursing technique.

It is requested these nurses be recruited from the unemployed and those in minor positions in the prefecture. Assistance to locate the unemployed nurses can be obtained from the leaders of the Branch Nurses Association in each Prefecture, the Chief Nurse in the Prefecture Health Department or the doctor in charge of Nursing Affairs in the Prefecture. These agencies will be most helpful in locating the desired number of nurses for the hospital.

The overall program will be under the supervision of the Chief Nurse, Medical Section, Headquarters 8th Army. A qualified Japanese nurse will be sent to each Army Hospital to assist American nurses in teaching and interpreting.

The following hospitals are currently scheduled for the indicated number of Japanese nurses aides:

5th	Station Hospital,	Johnson Field	8
28th	" "	Osaka	40
35th	" "	Kyoto	10
49th	General Hospital	Tokyo	20
118th	Station Hospital	Fukuoka	20
155th	" "	Yokohama	15
128th	" "	Zama	10
161st	" "	Sapporo	10
172nd	" "	Sendai	10
361st	" "	Tokyo	25
376th	" "	Tachikawa	15
395th	" "	Nagoya	10
407th	" "	Kobe	7
Total			200

#### Personnel

Miss L. Kincaid, Public Health Nurse has been assigned to the Model Demonstration School of Nursing, Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, to head the Public Health Nursing Program.

## SECTION III

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the week 4 - 10 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	4
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Osaka	Swine Cholera	3
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	1

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SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A review of Military Government Monthly Activities Reports indicates some prefectures are still having difficulty in securing an adequate supply of DDT. Several informal reports also have been received during the past month concerning inability to procure necessary typhus vaccine.

The supply of DDT in Japan is entirely adequate to meet all demands. At present, stocks of 10% DDT dust and residual effect spray aggregate 4,000,000 pounds and 250,000 gallons, respectively.

Stocks of typhus vaccine also are adequate to meet all requirements. As a matter of fact, sizable amounts must be utilized during the present typhus season in order to obviate outdating.

The Supply Division has followed up on all reported deficiencies in the supply of DDT and typhus vaccine. In most instances, the Ministry of Welfare has reported that all requests received from prefectures have been acted upon and that there are no outstanding orders remaining unfilled. In a few cases the Ministry of Welfare has requested further justification for DDT requests. For example, one prefecture requested 100,000 pounds DDT dust which was followed by an additional request in approximately 10 days asking for another sizable sum. The practice of submitting repeated orders for DDT without reference to previous requests, which remained undelivered, only leads to confusion. The proper procedure is to follow up on undelivered orders.

In order that the Supply Division may be able to check on supply deficiencies, any failure to deliver DDT or typhus vaccine within a reasonable time should be reported through channels with specific information as to date of order and amount requested. To permit expeditious action it is suggested that this information be transmitted by telephone whenever practicable.

During the period 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948 a total of 2,964 DDT dusters were shipped to three prefectures, as listed below, under Ministry of Welfare supervision, for use in the insect and rodent control programs. No sprayers were shipped in this period.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>
Osaka	1,500
Kagawa	984
Fukuoka	480
Total -	2,964

The Ministry of Welfare is planning to distribute to all 46 prefectures, as listed below, the 5,000 kg. Hydrous Wool Fat (Lanolin) which has been received from the United States on approved import program. The allocations to prefectures have been made on the basis of population figures. This item is packaged in bottles of 250 grams capacity:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number 250-gm Bottles</u>	<u>Gross Quantity Kilograms</u>
Hokkaido	1,000	250
Aomori	300	75
Iwate	320	80
Miyagi	400	100
Akita	320	80
Yamagata	340	85
Fukushima	520	130
Ibaraki	520	130
Tochigi	400	100

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number 250-Gm Bottles</u>	<u>Gross Quantity Kilograms</u>
Gumma	420	105
Saitama	500	125
Chiba	540	135
Tokyo	1140	285
Kanagawa	580	145
Niigata	620	155
Yamanashi	220	56
Nagano	540	135
Shizuoka	620	155
Toyama	260	65
Ishikawa	240	60
Fukui	220	55
Gifu	240	60
Aichi	820	205
Mio	380	95
Shiga	220	55
Kyoto	460	115
Osaka	860	215
Hyogo	800	200
Nara	200	50
Wakayama	260	65
Tottori	160	40
Shimane	240	60
Okayama	420	105
Hiroshima	520	130
Yamaguchi	380	95
Tokushima	220	55
Kagawa	240	60
Ehime	380	95
Kochi	220	55
Fukuoka	820	205
Saga	240	60
Nagasaki	400	100
Kumamoto	460	115
Oita	320	80
Miyazaki	260	65
Kagoshima	460	115
Total	20,000	5,000

Particular attention is now focused on the distribution of penicillin. Study is being made to determine what steps are necessary to remedy conditions which are tending to prevent a speedy flow from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer. Results of this study and the remedial actions taken will be made known to Military Government Teams as soon as possible through the medium of the Weekly Bulletin. The Ministry of Welfare has been instructed to allow no interference with distribution of available stocks from manufacturer to the prefectures in the interim. During November distribution was ordered as listed below, a total of 66,617 vials of 30,000 oxford units each. The December allocation of approximately 160,000 vials has been made and instructions issued to manufacturers to ship to the prefectures. Detailed breakdown of this distribution has as yet not been furnished the Supply Division. It will be published in a future issue of this Bulletin.

#### NOVEMBER ALLOCATION OF PENICILLIN DISTRIBUTION

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials, 30,000 units</u>
Hokkaido	3,500
Aomori	700
Iwate	700
Miyagi	1,500
Akita	700
Yamagata	1,300
Fukushima	1,000

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials, 30,000 units</u>
Ibaraki	800
Tochigi	800
Gumma	800
Saitama	1,000
Chiba	1,800
Tokyo	13,000
Kanagawa	2,610
Niigata	1,200
Yamanashi	700
Nagano	1,200
Shizuoka	800
Toyama	700
Ishikawa	1,000
Fukui	700
Gifu	700
Aichi	1,600
Mie	800
Shiga	700
Kyoto	2,500
Osaka	3,500
Hyogo	2,100
Nara	700
Wakayama	700
Tottori	700
Shimane	700
Okayama	1,000
Hiroshima	1,300
Yamaguchi	900
Tokushima	700
Kagawa	700
Ehime	700
Kochi	700
Fukuoka	3,000
Saga	700
Nagasaki	1,200
Kumamoto	1,000
Oita	700
Miyazaki	700
Kagoshima	700
Reserve for stringent needs	1,407
Total	66,617

In response to a request from RYKOM, large quantities of Smallpox Vaccine and Typhoid Vaccine are being shipped to Okinawa from Japan. These vaccines are required in order to carry out immunization programs to protect the entire civilian population of the Ryukyus. Usual procedures of export have been drastically streamlined in order to supply the demand as quickly as possible.

Shipments were arranged on an emergency basis. 865,000 doses of smallpox vaccine were flown to Naha airport in Okinawa aboard military craft departing Tokyo 6 January. 2,162,500 cc typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine will leave Yokohama by military surface transportation aboard USAT Admiral Mayo, scheduled to depart early part of the week of 12 January.

#### Narcotics

The Wakayama Opium Case, in which 17 defendants were charged with smuggling 7½ tons of opium into Japan and were arrested in February 1946, was brought to a successful conclusion 27 December 1947. The Tokyo Higher Court refused to consider the case of 12 defendants who had appealed from the Osaka Appeals Court thereby upholding the sentences imposed by the Osaka Court. The sentences ranged from eight months imprisonment to three years imprisonment. The other five of the original 17 defendants did not appeal from the Wakayama District Court decisions which were handed down 31 October 1946.

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Following inspection tours of the Narcotic Control Officer in which it was found that some prefectures had inadequate personnel in the Narcotic Division for proper enforcement of the Narcotic Law, the Ministry of Welfare has been able to obtain increased personnel in some of the prefectures mentioned. This is particularly true in those prefectures where there is a concentration of population thereby requiring specialized activity to stamp out illegal narcotic trafficking in the underworld, in addition to the registration and inspection of registrants.

#### Production

The 39th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs for 1947 indicates the following data for 28 December 1947-3 January 1948:

	Total Mfgd. to date 27 Dec.	No. Mfgd. 28 Dec 47- 3 Jan 48	Total Mfgd. to date 3 Jan 48	Total Shipped to date 3 Jan 48	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	79,926	--	79,926	76,352	3,574	10,074
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	--	39,443	19,805	19,638	--
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	--	23,808	13,396	10,412	--
Sprayer, hand type, 2 gal. capacity	37,910	--	37,910	27,838	10,072	--
Total -	181,087	--	181,087	137,391	43,696	10,074

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 4 - 10 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamaguchi	50,000 lbs.		
Aomori	71,800 "		
Nagasaki			17,500 vials
Wakayama			400 "
Tokushima			1,000 "
Gifu			500 "
Ishikawa			100 "
Aichi		2,500 gallons	
Ibaraki	500 "	50 "	
Mie	40 "	10 "	
Kagoshima	10,000 "		
Okayama			300 "
Kagawa			1,500 "
Total -	132,340 lbs.	2,560 gallons	21,300 vials

A total of 3,691,657 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 206,008 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 527,942 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 3 January.

#### SECTION V

##### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Typhus Fever

The recent outbreak of typhus fever has brought out certain important points in the general typhus control program which should be emphasized:

1. The necessity for immediate reporting of any suspect case of typhus fever.

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According to Japanese reports the outbreak in Osaka centered around an elderly Japanese woman in a poor crowded section of the city. The Japanese physician attending her failed to report this case as a suspect, as required by Japanese Law, and diagnosed the case as meningitis. He also neglected to report the state of lousiness this woman suffered.

2. The necessity for immediate delousing of the suspect and delousing and vaccination of all contacts, no matter ~~where~~ they are located. Several cases were discovered among persons who had attended the funeral of this primary case.

3. The necessity for residual DDT spraying of bath houses used by the Japanese civilians, whether privately owned or operated by the town or city. Some cases were traced back to the public bath house frequented by this infected and infested woman.

4. The necessity for maintenance of at least one permanent well trained sanitary team in each Health Center and Ku office. The value of a Sanitary Inspector from each Health Center or Ku office is also apparent.

5. The value of obtaining early and convalescent serum samples from each suspect case to determine the type of typhus present. For example, in Osaka, single samples taken early in the course of the disease were shown to be negative, while the second and third samples demonstrated the desired rise in titre and the differentiation between murine and epidemic typhus.

A few cases are cited:

<u>Onset</u>	<u>Date of Specimen</u>	<u>Epidemic</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Murine</u>
(1) 7 Dec.	15 Dec.	Negative		Negative
	23 "	1.160		Negative
	29 "	1.160		Negative
(2) 7 Dec.	15 Dec.	Negative		Negative
	23 "	Negative		Negative
	29 "	1.160		Negative
(3) 9 Dec.	15 Dec.	1.10		Negative
	23 Dec.	1.320		Negative
(4) 16 Dec.	19 Dec.	Negative		Negative
	29 "	1.320		Negative
(5) 12 Dec.	21 Dec.	Negative		Negative
	29 "	Negative		Negative
(6) 7 Dec.	16 Dec.	1.160		1.160
	24 "	1.160		1.160

This latter case will be tested by the rickettsial agglutination test using specific rickettsial antigens in order to determine the type of typhus.

#### SECTION VI

##### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 12 December 1947 shows 3,415 hospitals with a capacity of 212,078 beds of which 103,736 were occupied. During this same period 245,854 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 19 December 1947 shows 3,409 hospitals with a capacity of 212,184 beds of which 103,695 were occupied. During this same period 246,032 out-patients were treated.

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SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Technical advice was forwarded to the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, that immediate attention should be given to the following subjects: The administration of the unemployment insurance for seamen; establishment of close liaison with the unions, employer organizations, Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Transportation in formulating general policies regarding Seamen's Insurance; perfection of an efficient and adequate statistical reporting program for all social insurances; and submission of proposals for amending the present laws so as to include certain substantive provisions now applicable only through Cabinet Orders.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>FILE NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#50	16 December 1947	Distribution of Clothing and Bedding for Winter Relief to Repatriates and Needy Persons	Yes	All MG Teams
Note:	Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving a plan for distribution of clothing and bedding as a part of the winter relief program.			
#51	2 January 1948	Public Health Education Program	Yes	All MG Teams
Note:	Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving a plan for an extensive Public Health Education Program both at the National and Prefectural levels.			
#52	8 January 1948	License of Narcotic Manufacturers and the Custody of Crude and Semi-processed Narcotics	No	MG HQ 8th Army
Note:	Directive to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government approving a list of narcotic manufacturers.			
#53	5 January 1948	Procurement and Training of Personnel to Staff Public Health Organizations	Yes	All MG Teams
Note:	Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving plan for expanding education of Public Health personnel and encouraging doctors to enter the public health service, provided the Ministry of Welfare will take necessary action to implement such parts of the plan as apply solely to the Ministry and aid and coordinate the work as it pertains to the prefectural governments.			

*Restricted*



*Restricted*

#54

6 January 1948

Cement Allocation Plan,  
4th Quarter (January-March  
1948), Japanese Fiscal  
Year 1947

No

MG HQ 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving plan for distribution of cement to facilities for which the Ministry of Welfare is responsible.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 27 December 1947.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27 December 1947

There was a total of 9,316 communicable disease cases reported for the week ending 27 December 1947 compared with 9,171 cases recorded in the preceding week. Approximately 90 percent of the total cases were due to tuberculosis (3,984), pneumonia (2,937), measles (797), whooping cough (680), and influenza (64).

The remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 854 cases and 121 deaths currently compared with 837 cases and 119 deaths last week. The apparent decrease in the case rates of several diseases may be attributed to incomplete reports received during the last two weeks. No reports were received from six prefectures (Saitama, Niigata, Osaka, Shimane, Tokushima, and Kumamoto). On the other hand, delayed reports received from seven prefectures were included in the current report. Data contained in this report and that of last week are not strictly comparable. For that reason, the customary comparison of case and death rates for specific diseases during the current and preceding week has been omitted in this report.



# SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 27 December 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	52	9	2369	280	3	-	1368	137
AOMORI	23	5	501	48	1	1	300	31
IWATE	5	-	421	37	1	-	1093	94
MIYAGI	6	-	603	21	1	-	767	68
AKITA	35	8	697	56	-	-	453	68
YAMAGATA	7	-	668	47	-	-	1640	118
FUKUSHIMA	4	2	416	16	-	-	2207	284
IBARAKI	8	2	538	51	5	4	1719	484
TOCHIGI	12	4	710	47	-	5	1231	223
GUMMA	10	2	335	71	-	1	1375	231
SAITAMA	NR	NR	639	61	NR	NR	1724	352
CHIBA	5	-	420	31	-	-	1005	213
TOKYO	21	2	1603	229	7	1	2965	700
KANAGAWA	2	-	564	40	2	-	708	145
NIIGATA	NR	NR	806	51	NR	NR	1748	250
TOYAMA	2	1	227	13	-	-	189	12
ISHIKAWA	15	2	626	30	-	-	208	37
FUKUI	2	-	226	13	-	-	369	48
YAMANASHI	-	-	109	14	-	1	667	71
NAGANO	1	-	624	40	2	-	1596	159
GIFU	-	-	204	22	-	-	638	198
SHIZUOKA	9	1	555	60	1	-	1202	287
AICHI	14	1	1591	92	1	2	1889	545
MIE	21	1	679	40	2	-	492	125
SHIGA	2	-	215	16	-	-	300	40
KYOTO	6	-	505	50	-	-	857	125
OSAKA	4	1	420	50	5	1	916	241
HYOGO	20	3	877	73	2	-	1389	270
NARA	1	-	191	7	1	-	174	24
WAKAYAMA	-	-	225	8	-	-	141	32
TOTTORI	3	-	176	17	1	1	183	44
SHIMANE	NR	NR	502	24	NR	NR	463	137
OKAYAMA	6	2	395	38	-	-	425	140
HIROSHIMA	6	-	659	31	-	-	597	171
YAMAGUCHI	15	-	730	56	-	-	286	109
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	289	10	NR	NR	842	125
KAGAWA	8	-	298	17	1	2	529	94
EHIME	7	6	885	89	1	7	983	211
KOCHI	6	-	328	24	-	-	307	75
FUKUOKA	26	4	1777	119	1	3	636	122
SAGA	12	1	840	65	2	-	212	45
NAGASAKI	26	-	673	71	1	-	542	104
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	228	29	NR	NR	352	94
OITA	31	2	775	50	2	1	322	92
MIYAZAKI	15	3	580	59	-	-	536	123
KAGOSHIMA	9	-	646	80	-	-	708	136
TOTAL	457	62	28345	2393	43	30	39253	7434

## RATE

Current	30.6	4.1	36.4	3.1	2.9	2.0	50.5	9.6
Previous	31.2	4.2			3.2	2.4		

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947



Weekly Report - 27 December 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	756	89	2	-	229	16
AOMORI	-	-	238	32	-	-	54	2
IWATE	1	-	230	35	-	-	65	1
MIYAGI	-	-	396	31	1	-	258	11
AKITA	2	1	156	32	2	-	46	4
YAMAGATA	2	-	350	56	-	-	106	5
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	443	47	-	-	102	11
IBARAKI	2	-	421	46	1	-	192	10
TOCHIGI	4	-	420	63	-	-	103	5
GUMMA	3	-	278	47	1	-	121	6
SAITAMA	NR	NR	495	58	NR	NR	97	9
CHIBA	7	1	407	25	1	-	133	3
TOKYO	25	1	1386	170	11	-	487	22
KANAGAWA	8	5	665	100	5	-	162	10
NIIGATA	NR	NR	598	83	NR	NR	186	6
TOYAMA	-	1	388	40	1	1	114	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	194	19	2	1	50	2
FUKUI	1	-	162	22	-	-	42	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	135	7	-	-	49	1
NAGANO	4	1	332	28	-	-	137	13
GIFU	2	1	600	68	1	-	138	13
SHIZUOKA	9	3	646	71	3	-	160	17
AICHI	8	-	975	126	3	-	198	7
MIE	4	1	769	82	6	-	126	10
SHIGA	-	-	127	17	1	-	29	5
KYOTO	3	-	403	42	2	-	97	6
OSAKA	6	-	575	103	-	-	275	9
HYOGO	9	3	994	167	1	-	109	14
NARA	-	-	136	15	-	-	16	-
WAKAYAMA	3	2	465	55	-	1	65	2
TOTTORI	1	-	154	10	-	-	33	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	278	38	NR	NR	114	5
OKAYAMA	3	-	353	41	-	-	21	2
HIROSHIMA	2	-	721	92	-	-	165	11
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	116	10	-	-	30	3
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	255	36	NR	NR	37	5
KAGAWA	2	1	192	30	-	-	65	2
EHIME	2	-	202	27	1	-	34	1
KOCHI	1	-	416	48	2	-	43	4
FUKUOKA	3	1	356	37	2	-	63	3
SAGA	1	-	82	3	-	-	29	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	110	13	1	-	39	2
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	101	14	NR	NR	24	1
OITA	-	-	105	14	1	-	12	1
MIZUZAKI	1	-	166	35	-	-	48	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	29	7	-	-	18	-
TOTAL	125	22	17776	2231	51	3	4721	267
Rate								
Current	8.4	1.5	22.9	2.9	3.4	0.2	6.1	0.3
Previous	10.6	0.8			3.3	0.1		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 27 December 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	48	8	2	-	58	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	6	-	17	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	NR	NR	3	1	NR	NR	30	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	5	-	233	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	48	2
NIIGATA	NR	NR	4	1	NR	NR	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	227	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	5	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	28	2	84	2
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	6	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	34	1	-	-	18	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	10	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	54	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	1	-	8	1
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	3	-	NR	NR	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	391	38	43	2	1115	86
RATE								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.05	2.9	0.1	1.4	0.1
Previous	0.1	0.0			0.4	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 27 December 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	296	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	182	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	183	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	186	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	249	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	316	3	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	63	1	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	116	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	765	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	452	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	277	1	NR	NR	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	-	191	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	226	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	1881	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	174	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	NR	NR	156	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	4	-	316	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	155	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	129	-	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	5	-	236	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	281	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	218	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	7	-	486	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	111	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	996	7	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	277	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	216	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	208	-	NR	NR	-	-
OITA	4	-	375	3	-	-	-	-
MIZUZAKI	1	-	199	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	285	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	66	0	11802	24	0	0	0	0
Rate								
Current	4.4	0.0	15.2	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	3.5	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 27 December 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	6	-	366	9	1	-	370	101	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	29	1	2	1	102	21	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	28	4	1	-	60	16	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	3	-	101	1	3	-	137	19	-	-	1	-
AKITA	-	-	31	2	2	1	89	39	-	-	2	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	42	1	1	-	83	22	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	47	1	1	-	145	40	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	64	2	1	-	197	62	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	42	1	-	-	31	13	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	81	2	-	-	38	18	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	NR	NR	58	-	NR	NR	72	30	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	51	1	-	-	62	21	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	8	-	517	10	2	-	663	273	-	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	117	2	-	-	77	23	-	-	1	1
NIIGATA	NR	NR	32	2	NR	NR	67	21	NR	NR	1	-
TOYAMA	1	-	15	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	3	-	45	11	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	23	1	-	-	27	3	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	3	-	99	2	1	-	41	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	26	1	-	-	18	6	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	133	-	-	-	93	22	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	-	121	3	-	-	43	10	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	47	2	-	-	28	5	-	-	6	2
SHIGA	2	-	50	-	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	139	2	3	-	71	17	-	-	5	1
OSAKA	-	-	58	-	-	-	151	39	-	-	46	36
HYOGO	2	-	63	2	-	-	69	27	-	-	12	3
NARA	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	45	16	-	-	22	8
SHIMANE	NR	NR	30	-	NR	NR	17	6	NR	NR	7	5
OKAYAMA	-	-	27	-	-	-	12	7	-	-	62	31
HIROSHIMA	-	-	22	2	-	-	66	20	-	-	6	4
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	15	-	-	-	36	6	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	3	-	NR	NR	9	4	NR	NR	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	14	2	1	-	20	7	-	-	31	16
EHIME	1	-	24	-	1	-	37	23	-	-	16	8
KOCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	25	9	-	-	13	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	22	3	-	-	86	56	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	2	-	1	-	17	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	27	1	-	-	33	14	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	6	-	NR	NR	33	11	NR	NR	2	2
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	-	1	-	27	8	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	2	-	37	17	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	42	0	2633	61	27	2	3370	1101	0	0	252	131
Rate												
Current	2.8	0.0	3.4	0.1	1.8	0.1	4.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Previous	2.4	0.1			1.1	0.3			0.0	0.0		

Plague: 0

Rates per 100,000 per Annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 27 December 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	54	44	328
AOMORI	126	58	130
IWATE	32	14	24
MIYAGI	13	2	94
AKITA	33	23	163
YAMAGATA	7	8	48
FUKUSHIMA	10	15	76
IBARAKI	1	14	60
TOCHIGI	10	21	56
GUMMA	4	9	66
SAITAMA	NR	NR	NR
CHIBA	-	8	53
TOKYO	4	26	360
KANAGAWA	1	21	118
NIIGATA	47	63	181
TOYAMA	27	14	89
ISHIKAWA	13	11	57
FUKUI	20	5	12
YAMANASHI	2	12	22
NAGANO	19	37	103
GIFU	26	8	62
SHIZUOKA	6	5	99
AICHI	14	19	164
MIE	40	23	68
SHIGA	4	9	33
KYOTO	44	16	218
OSAKA	NR	NR	NR
HYOGO	14	30	206
NARA	-	1	30
WAKAYAMA	11	8	40
TOTTORI	6	1	31
SHIMANE	NR	NR	NR
OKAYAMA	8	44	75
HIROSHIMA	18	5	166
YAMAGUCHI	4	4	27
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	NR
KAGAWA	16	7	25
EHIME	71	10	120
KOCHI	48	4	38
FUKUOKA	3	34	200
SAGA	5	14	62
NAGASAKI	23	13	104
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	NR
OITA	1	20	113
MIYAZAKI	12	-	63
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL	797	680	3984
Rate			
Current	53.3	45.5	266.3
Previous	45.1	51.8	286.7

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

Deaths not available.



Weekly Report - 27 December 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases	INFLUENZA Cases
HOKKAIDO	170	3
AOMORI	178	1
IWATE	51	-
MIYAGI	55	-
AKITA	89	-
YAMAGATA	24	-
FUKUSHIMA	99	2
IBARAKI	132	-
TOCHIGI	37	-
GUMMA	45	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR
CHIBA	38	-
TOKYO	151	1
KANAGAWA	85	2
NIIGATA	87	-
TOYAMA	86	1
ISHIKAWA	95	1
FUKUI	25	2
YAMANASHI	13	-
NAGANO	90	4
GIFU	68	-
SHIZUOKA	44	5
AICHI	109	-
MIE	84	-
SHIGA	44	-
KYOTO	87	6
OSAKA	NR	NR
HYOGO	75	3
NARA	14	1
WAKAYAMA	124	7
TOTTORI	22	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR
OKAYAMA	77	3
HIROSHIMA	69	9
YAMAGUCHI	26	-
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR
KAGAWA	25	-
EHIME	100	2
KOCHI	35	-
FUKUOKA	123	-
SAGA	97	-
NAGASAKI	80	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR
OITA	67	11
MIYAZAKI	17	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR
TOTAL	2937	64
RATE		
Current	196.3	4.3
Previous	170.7	2.7

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

Deaths not available.



**NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 and 1947**

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Number</u>	
	27 Dec	28 Dec	27 Dec	28 Dec	<u>for first 52 weeks</u>	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	457	843	1963	3795	28345	49166
Dysentery	43	84	252	782	39253	87737
Typhoid	125	409	651	1917	17776	44421
Paratyphoid	51	111	192	521	4721	9090
Smallpox	0	14	1	78	391	17800
Typhus Fever	43	64	80	234	1115	31141
Malaria	66	178	261	837	11802	NA
Cholera	0	1	0	25	0	1229
Scarlet Fever	42	37	181	231	2633	2209
Epidemic Meningitis	27	21	93	84	3370	1468
Jap B Encephalitis	0	2	0	2	252	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	62	95	226	361	2393	3891
Dysentery	30	68	142	393	7434	13198
Typhoid	22	50	92	292	2231	5388
Paratyphoid	3	10	7	31	267	474
Smallpox	0	4	0	96	38	2823
Typhus Fever	2	2	3	18	86	2909
Malaria	0	0	1	5	24	NA
Cholera	0	3	0	14	0	528
Scarlet Fever	0	0	4	7	61	100
Epidemic Meningitis	2	3	29	33	1101	424
Jap B Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	131	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

**CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 and 1947**

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Rates</u>	
	27 Dec	28 Dec	27 Dec	28 Dec	<u>for first 52 weeks</u>	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	30.6	58.4	32.8	65.7	36.4	65.5
Dysentery	2.9	5.8	4.2	13.5	50.5	116.8
Typhoid	8.4	28.3	10.9	33.2	22.9	59.2
Paratyphoid	3.4	7.7	3.2	9.0	6.1	12.1
Smallpox	0.0	1.0	0.02	1.4	0.5	23.7
Typhus Fever	2.9	4.4	1.3	4.1	1.4	41.5
Malaria	4.4	12.3	4.4	14.5	15.2	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6
Scarlet Fever	2.8	2.6	3.0	4.0	3.4	2.9
Epidemic Meningitis	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.3	2.0
Jap B Encephalitis	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.03	0.3	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	4.1	6.6	3.8	6.2	3.1	5.2
Dysentery	2.0	4.7	2.4	6.8	9.6	17.6
Typhoid	1.5	3.5	1.5	5.1	2.9	7.2
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.05	3.8
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.9
Malaria	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.1	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.6
Jap B Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rate per 100,000 per annum

1947 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

1946 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 27 December 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	NR	1173	NR	8379	NR	4446
AOMORI	16	424	118	2771	54	1646
IWATE	1	174	10	903	23	1210
MIYAGI	7	401	93	3073	61	2041
AKITA	9	226	46	1683	34	1354
YAMAGATA	2	165	23	1308	34	1921
FUKUSHIMA	8	445	50	3919	41	2680
IBARAKI	5	593	36	2557	38	2460
TOCHIGI	4	404	41	3074	36	2832
GUMMA	8	314	61	2294	73	2479
SAITAMA	11	642	93	2886	60	1972
CHIBA	37	839	144	3685	88	2457
TOKYO	48	1999	296	8984	233	8115
KANAGAWA	25	1841	134	13250	102	6915
NIIGATA	NR	454	NR	3175	NR	2634
TOYAMA	4	400	63	3145	37	2517
ISHIKAWA	7	618	23	3740	25	2522
FUKUI	8	431	23	1849	15	1345
YAMANASHI	21	121	67	2031	23	734
NAGANO	7	298	91	3491	63	2594
GIFU	16	756	83	4410	39	1881
SHIZUOKA	11	701	48	3644	71	3393
AICHI	10	3658	209	14553	92	7529
MIE	45	1249	104	2810	107	2757
SHIGA	7	903	18	1683	13	1554
KYOTO	44	2037	133	8191	100	4981
OSAKA	NR	4464	NR	16991	NR	14851
HYOGO	56	1877	329	9225	339	9416
NARA	18	592	40	1250	53	1334
WAKAYAMA	NR	1111	NR	4070	NR	2494
TOTTORI	4	370	37	3214	28	1677
SHIMANE	NR	182	NR	1671	NR	1468
OKAYAMA	49	1616	109	5975	104	3756
HIROSHIMA	30	1194	105	8104	92	3848
YAMAGUCHI	10	501	72	3839	38	2411
TOKUSHIMA	4	161	23	1440	22	1418
KAGAWA	17	684	74	2504	53	1635
EHIME	11	368	50	3400	55	3180
KOCHI	7	323	27	1644	22	1217
FUKUOKA	NR	2994	NR	12531	NR	7656
SAGA	6	386	81	4783	65	2372
NAGASAKI	29	823	151	6859	69	3515
KUMAMOTO	3	438	59	4085	37	2908
OITA	8	758	117	3165	72	2209
MIYAZAKI	-	77	13	1704	9	1053
KAGOSHIMA	6	214	103	3065	62	1635
TOTAL	619	40399	3397	211097	2582	147022
RATE						
Current	41.4	51.9	227.1	271.4	172.6	189.0
Previous	47.7		234.5		173.0	

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.